

We go to press this week in haste. Our readers will please excuse us, if the paper lacks in interest. We lost two days last week, and consequently had to gain two days this week.

**NO FOREIGN NEWS.**—A dispatch dated "Sandy Hook, Saturday, March 24—10 P. M.," says: No sign of the steamer Atlantic yet. It is now blowing a perfect gale from the northwest, so that there is but little reason to believe she will arrive to-night. We are sorry to disappoint our readers, who are anxious for the news; but cannot help it.

**KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY.**—The article going the rounds of the papers, copied from the Cincinnati Commercial, in reference to the Kentucky Trust Company Bank, is untrue in every particular, and calculated to deceive. We did not publish it, because we knew the commissioners had made no report, and did not expect to make a report at the recent term of the Kenton Circuit Court.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—H. B. Smith, Esq., offers some valuable town property for sale. We believe it is what is known as the Dunham property.

**S. M. Knight, Attorney for government claimants,** Washington City, invites attention to his facilities for obtaining Bounty-Land Warrants.

**COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.**—The Spring Term, which commenced last Wednesday, closed on Saturday.

The business transacted was unimportant. No State cases on the docket. No jury trial. No important litigation. No bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury. About fifty cases were disposed of, by confession of judgment, discontinuance, and sale of property.

**ACCIDENT.**—A lad named Joseph Schouler, was thrown from a horse on Thursday last, near the Pomeroiy Sal Furnace, and severely, though not dangerously hurt. At last accounts he was recovering slowly.

#### The Ostend Conference.

Our readers doubtless remember something about the meeting of American diplomats at Ostend, in Belgium, and at Aix-la-Chapelle, in Prussia, held last October. Messrs Buchanan, Mason, and Soule, together with Sickles, Saunders, and other "lesser lights," gathered together to consult about Cuba. The Locofoco papers denied that any such Conference had been held; and it would have been greatly to the credit of the country if they had spoken the truth. Congress did not believe these Locofoco papers, and called on the President for the "documents," which he was obliged to deliver. The proceedings of that conference are now published to the world, and must, we think, ever be regarded as a foul blot upon our national escutcheon.

It appears from the record that the conference was the result of special instructions from the Administration at Washington, transmitted by Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, to Mr. Soule, Minister to Spain. It was not a mere voluntary meeting, on the part of the ministers, for consultation, and social enjoyment, or recreation. The conference was held, and the result of the deliberations of these diplomats was forwarded to Mr. Marcy. We have this document before us, and shall endeavor to give our readers the substance of it. They say:

1. An immediate effort ought to be made to purchase Cuba of Spain, at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of \$10,000,000.

2. All our negotiations should be open, frank, and public.

3. It is, in the opinion of these ambassadors impossible for the United States to get along without it. She must have it.

4. The interests of Spain would be greatly promoted by the transfer. "Just look," say they to Spain, "what a tremendous pile of money we can afford to give you for it—it would build railroads all over your kingdom, develop your resources, educate your children, pay off all your debts, and make you a nation rich, powerful, and contented. Besides, Cuba never was, is not now, and never can be worth any thing to you. It is only an encumbrance. And then, the probability is, if you don't sell it, you will lose it anyhow. You had better take the money; you'll never have another such a chance."

5. If Spain will not sell it, then we must take it by her force—we must rob her of her possessions. On this point, permit us to quote the language of the manifesto: "Should the Cubans themselves rise in revolt against the oppression which they suffer, no human power could prevent citizens of the United States and liberal minded men of other countries from rushing to their assistance. Besides, the present is an age of adventure, in which restless and daring spirits abound in every portion of the world. It is not improbable, therefore, that Cuba may be wrested from Spain by a successful revolution; and in that event she will lose both the island and the price which we are now willing to pay for it—a price far beyond what was ever paid by any people for any province."

"It is certain that, should the Cubans themselves organize an insurrection against the Spanish government, and should other independent nations come to the aid of Spain in the contest, no human power could, in our opinion, prevent the people and government of the United States from taking part in such civil war in support of their neighbors and friends. But if Spain, deaf to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, we are bound to take it by force."

**GAMBLING ON A DEATH CASE.**—Heavy bets were made on "Change yesterday in reference to the death of Nicholas," with the result that the market for the market of California.

government under such circumstances. Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with states as well as with individuals—all nations have, at different periods, acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustices, as in the partition of Poland, and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

"The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent state, who desired to blend their destinies with our own. Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to the rule, because although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest, in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered a full and ample equivalent. Our past history forbids that we should acquire the island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude, and our own self-respect. Whilst pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world, to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed. After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba, far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba, in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union? Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then by every law, human and divine, we should be justified in wresting it from Spain, if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home."

"Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers, and commit base treason against our posterity, should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second St. Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our own neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union."

"We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst. We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States, was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of our national honor."

"That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish government has deliberately sustained the acts of its subordinates and assumed the responsibility attaching to them. Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States to cherish with foreign nations, are constantly exposed, than the circumstances of the case. Situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter have forborne to resort to extreme measures; but this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation, continue, and our recommendations now submitted are dictated by the firm belief that the cessation of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions."

In plain English, this means, the United States are determined to have Cuba, at all hazards. Being a little afraid of England and France, as well as the public sentiment of the Free States, they would rather pay a hundred millions or so of the people's money for it, than risk a war of conquest. But if Spain cannot be tempted, coaxed, or frightened into selling it, then we must cast about immediately, (while Spain is rent with internal feuds, and England and France are busy with Russia,) to find some sort of pretext for making a warlike attack upon the island, and forcibly wresting it from Spain. The pretexts urged, are: 1. That Cuba may be Africanized; or, in other words, slavery may be abolished in Cuba. It would never do for a free people to allow a neighboring state to abolish slavery. It might endanger "the fair fabric of our cherished Union." If Cuba attempts to give freedom to her slaves, America—the land of the free—must send an invading army there to conquer the country, cut it up into slave states, and annex it to this land of liberty. 2. If Cuba does not attempt to free her slaves, then we must try some other plan to get into a fight. Perhaps we can persuade some of the discontented spirits of Cuba to rebel against the government, and then encourage filibustering expeditions from this country. If not, then we must pretend that Spain has insulted us, and nothing but Cuba will appease our national wrath, or heal our wounded national honor.

We repeat, this whole affair is in the highest degree disgraceful, and every man engaged in it, from the President up to Mr. Buchanan, should receive the condemnation of honest men everywhere.

But if the proceedings thus far were disgraceful, the termination is mysterious and laughable. Secretary Marcy, who instigated the affair, and at whose suggestion the conference was held, fearing that Buchanan, whose name appears first on the manifesto, might gain some ascendancy over him in his race for the Presidency, or judging from the recent elections that the popular sentiment of the country was opposed to his filibustering views, replied to this note, throwing cold water on the whole movement. This so enraged Soule, that he resigned his commission and returned to Washington in disgust.

Stable's Abolition Chatterbox is a thoroughly reliable authority on all such matters, as it rarely fails to earn, and always gives credit to the sufferer. Stable's Abolition Chatterbox is a thoroughly reliable authority on all such matters, as it rarely fails to earn, and always gives credit to the sufferer.

**SLAVE CASE IN COLUMBUS.**—The Rev. Mr. Dennison, an Episcopal clergyman, of Louisville, Ky., and son-in-law of John Tyler, recently lost a female slave, named Rosetta Armstrong, which had been given to his wife by her father. Mrs. Dennison died recently, leaving a young babe. Mr. Dennison requested a relative, Dr. Miller, to take the girl Rosetta back to Virginia, as a nurse for his little child. The suspension of navigation on the Ohio, made it necessary for Dr. Miller to travel by railroad, via Columbus. Here the facts became known, and the girl was legally released, and declared free. Mr. Dennison came on and endeavored to persuade her to return with him; but she preferred freedom to slavery. If slaveholders wish to remove their "chattels" from one slave state to another, they must be careful how they travel over free soil.

**River and Harbor Improvements.**—The Veto. We have been looking with some anxiety, since we discovered the fate of the St. Clair River bill, to find out what became of the bill for the improvement of the Savannah River. We early expressed the opinion that we did not believe the President dare veto a Southern bill, and it turns out we were right. The following extract from the Washington correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer, tells the whole story in terse and vigorous language easy to be understood:

"It is ascertained that the President has suppressed the bill for the improvement of the St. Clair River and the St. Mary's river in Michigan, passed by a two-thirds vote in both Houses. This bill originated in the Senate, and was passed by the House as a counterpoise to the bill appropriating \$181,000 for the improvement of the Savannah River, which is approved by the President under the pretext that the obstructions designed to be removed, were placed in the river by the government, some seventy-seven years ago, that is to say some thirteen years before the government appealed to us for the remedy had any existence. This pretence was bald, gratuitous and unfounded, that the Senate insisted upon its being struck out before they passed the bill, because it was felt to be a paltry misrepresentation, unworthy to appear on the face of their proceedings. Yet this miserable perversion is the only ground alleged by the President or his apologists for making this bill an exception to that class of measures which he has chosen to place under the ban of his Executive proscription."

"This is Jacksonian run into the ground. It is an example of silly and capricious executive absolutism, founded upon no principle, and regulated by no rule. It is the very reverse of that man-warship, mistaken for a system of political doctrine, and called 'Democracy.' Jackson vetoed the Maysville Road and the United States Bank. Pierce vetoes the granting lands for the relief of the insane, but signs the bill giving away six millions of acres for the relief of old soldiers. He vetoes a general bill for necessary works of river and harbor improvements, but signs the Cape Fear River bill, an obscure inlet in a Locofoco State, where the elections of two senators was pending, and whose streams are therefore constitutional. He signs the Savannah River bill, operating within a single State, but vetoes the other for removing impediments in a channel of navigation consisting the shores of seven States. He vetoes the French Spoliation Claims, but approves the Texas Claims, double in amount and not half as meritorious; notwithstanding a measure which he thus makes a law, involves the assumption and payment of two hundred millions of State debt. The plea urged by him against the French Spoliation Claims was that they were fifty years old; the pretext on which he vetoes the Savannah River claim is, that it is over seventy years old."

**SAG NIGHTS.**—In another column we published the Constitution of this Locofoco secret political organization. Councils of this Order have been organized in almost every county in Ohio, by administration officials. Its members consist chiefly of foreigners, Roman Catholics, and office-holders or office-seekers, of the Locofoco party. Its principal object is to expose the secrets and defeat the organization of Know Nothings. These Sag Nights are queer fellows. A few months ago, when the Know Nothings refused to admit them as members, they became terribly opposed to secret political societies, and denounced them in the bitterest terms, as conspirators, incendiaries, midnight assassins, &c. And yet, scarce three little months roll round until we find these same patriotic gentlemen sneaking away to some secret hiding-place, to talk over matters pertaining to another secret midnight political organization. What a world we live in!

**LOCOCOCO NOMINATIONS IN CINCINNATI.**—The different factions of the great Locofoco party of Cincinnati seem to have buried the hatchet, and united together once more, for the sake of the spoils. At a convention recently held, J. J. Farn, the great Anti-Nebraska, Bolter, was nominated for Mayor, and the balance of the ticket is a strange mixture of the "faithful" with the flag-ends of the different factions. Talk about Fusion! If this is not Fusion, what is?

**LETTER FROM FANNY FERN.**—We are not among the most ardent admirers of Fanny. Since the appearance of "Ruth Hall," we have had no relish for any of her productions. At the same time, we desire to see fair play among publishers. A new book has been extensively advertised and noticed by the press, entitled, "The Life and Beauties of Fanny Fern." In some of the notices, it is asserted that this is a veritable history of Fanny, published under her own guarantee. This is not true. In a letter, addressed to editors, Fanny denies all connection with or knowledge of the book in question, or any other book purporting to give "Sketches of Fanny Fern," "Fern Leaves," "Little Ferns," and "Ruth Hall," are the only books she has ever published.

**THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS FOR VETOING THE STEAMER BILL.**—The President's veto of the Collins bill, after giving the full Congressional history of the Collins line closes as follows: "The Act of July 21, 1852 provides: 'That it shall be in the power of Congress at any time after Dec. 31, 1854, to terminate the arrangement for the additional allowance herein provided for upon six months' notice;' and it will be seen that, with the exception of the six additional trips required by the act of July 21, 1852, there has been no departure from the original engagement but to relieve the contractors from obligations, and yet, by the act, last named, the compensation was increased from three hundred and eighty-five thousand to eight hundred and fifty-eight thousand dollars, with no other protection to the public interests provided than the right which Congress reserved to itself to terminate the contract so far as this increased compensation was concerned after six months' notice. This last provision—certainly a primary consideration for the more generous action of the Government—the present bill proposes to repeal, so as to leave Congress no power to terminate the arrangement. To this repeal the objections are, in my mind insuperable; because in terms, it deprives the United States of all future discretion as to the increase service and compensation, whatever changes may occur in the art of navigation, its expenses, or the policy and political condition of the country. The gravity of this objection is enhanced by other considerations. While the contractors are to be paid a compensation nearly double the rate of the original contract, they are exempted from several of its conditions, which has the effect of adding still more to that rate; while the further advantage is conceded to them of placing their new privileges beyond the control even of Congress."

It will be regarded as a less serious objection than that already stated, but one which should not be overlooked, that the privilege bestowed upon the contractors are without corresponding advantage to the Government, which receives no sufficient pecuniary or other return for the immense outlay involved, while it could obtain the same service of other parties at less cost, and which, if the bill becomes a law, will pay them a large amount of public money without adequate consideration; that is, will in effect confer a gratuity while nominally making provision for the transportation of the mails of the United States. To provide for making a donation of such magnitude, and to give to the arrangement the character of permanence which this bill proposes, would be to deprive commercial enterprise of the benefits of free competition, and to establish a monopoly in violation of the soundest principles of public policy, and of doubtful compatibility with the Constitution. I am, of course not unmindful of the fact that the bill comprises various other appropriations, which are more or less important to the public interests; for which reasons my objections to it were communicated at the first meeting of the House following its presentation to me, in the hope that, by amendment to bills now pending, or otherwise, suitable provision for all the objects in question may be made before the adjournment of Congress."

**Col. Kinney and his Central American Plans.**—The famous Col. Kinney, of Texas and Central American renown is among the guests of the Metropolitan. Notwithstanding the reports so confidently made that he had abandoned the project of colonizing the Mosquito country, Col. still maintains the determination of following during the present month, the parties in his interest who have already left our parts. According to his statement the story of the failure of the expedition arose from the fact that he had disconnected himself from the Central American Company, and now purposes to carry the enterprise through on his own shoulders.

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Art. 2. Sec. 2. The State of Ohio shall be vested with the following powers and privileges.

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3. It shall have power to adopt any and every measure it may deem necessary to secure the success of the organization and the triumph of the Democratic Republican principles, providing nothing shall be done contravening this constitution, and provided further, that in all political, or other matters its members may be instructed by the subordinate Councils.

Art. 3. Sec. 1. The legislative department to consist of one representative from each subordinate Council, until the number one hundred, the State Council to consist of one representative for each representative in the General Assembly of Ohio.

Sec. 2. The qualifications of a representative shall be to have attained the highest degree in the order, and in good standing in the same.

Sec. 3. Annual meetings of representatives to be held on the first Tuesday of February.

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Section 8. Duties of special deputies.

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Art. 9. Sec. 1. The Seal of this order shall be one and a half inches in diameter, with the following inscription:

In fact, we understand that Col. William F. Walker, the ex-President of Southern, disgusted with his ill-success in founding an independent government for the Lower Californians, is already in the field, there with one hundred and fifty men under the banner of Caudillo. This is pronounced their true policy for an enterprising young filibuster, just commencing business, for Caudillo, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, will be sure, if successful, to confiscate the possessions of Chomorro and divide them among his adherents.

Col. Kinney, however, asserts that his object is still peaceable and entirely consistent with the doctrines laid down in Secretary Marcy's letter to Marcella, relative to the expedition. His severance from the Company, he thinks, so far from damaging him, only puts him on a better footing for carrying out his designs. Certainly this great expeditionist has both the prestige of success, and the qualities befitting the Romulus of the prospective Central American Republic.

About twenty years ago, Kinney left his native State for Chicago, where, in a few years he made a princely fortune. Becoming impoverished by speculation, he sailed down the Mississippi and accumulated another fortune at Corpus Christi. It was here that he displayed his genius by squandering out among the Mexicans, fighting and coaxing the Indians, and carrying the government mail and army supplies through regions where it would have been death for any other man to enter. Tired of these piping times of peace, he now seeks a field for new exploits, and after his triumphs in colonizing Illinois and Texas, there seems to be no insuperable difficulty in the way of his present effort. At all events, we may predict that if the Colonel's colonists are anything like his "rangers" in the Mexican war, the people will gain a new idea of the expensive principles of Anglo-Saxon institutions, as Col. Kinney understands them.

Col. Kinney is now about forty years of age. In person he is of a large frame, over six feet high, with a face resembling the cameo likeness of Roman emperors, tough and ruddy with exposure, and affording unmistakable signs of resolution, courage and endurance.

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In fact, we understand that Col. William F. Walker, the ex-President of Southern, disgusted with his ill-success in founding an independent government for the Lower Californians, is already in the field, there with one hundred and fifty men under the banner of Caudillo. This is pronounced their true policy for an enterprising young filibuster, just commencing business, for Caudillo, having nothing to lose and everything to gain, will be sure, if successful, to confiscate the possessions of Chomorro and divide them among his adherents.

Col. Kinney, however, asserts that his object is still peaceable and entirely consistent with the doctrines laid down in Secretary Marcy's letter to Marcella, relative to the expedition. His severance from the Company, he thinks, so far from damaging him, only puts him on a better footing for carrying out his designs. Certainly this great expeditionist has both the prestige of success, and the qualities befitting the Romulus of the prospective Central American Republic.

About twenty years ago, Kinney left his native State for Chicago, where, in a few years he made a princely fortune. Becoming impoverished by speculation, he sailed down the Mississippi and accumulated another fortune at Corpus Christi. It was here that he displayed his genius by squandering out among the Mexicans, fighting and coaxing the Indians, and carrying the government mail and army supplies through regions where it would have been death for any other man to enter. Tired of these piping times of peace, he now seeks a field for new exploits, and after his triumphs in colonizing Illinois and Texas, there seems to be no insuperable difficulty in the way of his present effort. At all events, we may predict that if the Colonel's colonists are anything like his "rangers" in the Mexican war, the people will gain a new idea of the expensive principles of Anglo-Saxon institutions, as Col. Kinney understands them.

Col. Kinney is now about forty years of age. In person he is of a large frame, over six feet high, with a face resembling the cameo likeness of Roman emperors, tough and ruddy with exposure, and affording unmistakable signs of resolution, courage and endurance.

**THE CUBAN NEWS.**—On the 20th ult., a slight shock of an earthquake was felt in St. Jago de Cuba, being the second there this year. The British naval forces in the Cuban waters are dividing, with the Spanish squadron, the duty of cruisers watching for the security of the Cuban coast. The troops who were in camp Puentes Grandes, have returned to Havana, and the volunteers, by dint of their daily drills, are becoming quite efficient soldiers. It is said that the files of the military Secretary at Havana, show the names of 113,000 men, capable of bearing arms, who have signified their willingness to volunteer in case of need.

The sentence to death of the prisoners, Canadian and Pinelo, has caused an immense excitement in Havana—so the correspondent of the New York and New Orleans papers report, and the Consuls of foreign governments, headed by the representative of Great Britain, called on the Captain General to ask clemency, and that the execution might be deferred until communications could be had with the government at Madrid. They stated that they did not wish to interfere with the course of Spanish justice, but simply desired to encourage peace and avoid excitement. The Captain General refused to receive them for any such purpose. The Auditor of the Royal Tribunal dissents from the decision of the Council of War in relation to the execution of the prisoners, and the responsibility is thus left with the Captain General.

**Sag Nights—Wild Cats—Democratic Organization.**—As the new organization to defeat the Know Nothings has been much spoken about, and as the order has published their constitution and grand officers, printed copies of which are distributed in our city, we are requested to give publicity to the following Preamble and Constitution of the Democratic Republican Organization. The preamble is against the Know Nothings.

Art. 1. Sec. 1. This body shall be called the Grand Democratic Council of Ohio, and until otherwise ordered, be the head of the organization in the United States.

Art. 2. Sec. 2. The State of Ohio shall be vested with the following powers and privileges.

1. It shall be the head of the organization for the State of Ohio, and shall fix and establish all signs, grips, and passwords, obligations, lectures, charges qualifications for membership, and all such work as may be necessary.

2. It shall have exclusive power to form and establish subordinate Councils and grant charters for the same in the State of Ohio, and throughout the United States until otherwise directed.

3. It shall have power to adopt any and every measure it may deem necessary to secure the success of the organization and the triumph of the Democratic Republican principles, providing nothing shall be done contravening this constitution, and provided further, that in all political, or other matters its members may be instructed by the subordinate Councils.

Art. 3. Sec. 1. The legislative department to consist of one representative from each subordinate Council, until the number one hundred, the State Council to consist of one representative for each representative in the General Assembly of Ohio.

Sec. 2. The qualifications of a representative shall be to have attained the highest degree in the order, and in good standing in the same.

Sec. 3. Annual meetings of representatives to be held on the first Tuesday of February.

Art. 4. Sec. 1. The officers of the State Council shall consist of President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, Marshal, Inside Sentinel, Outside Sentinel and Sergeant at Arms.

Art. 5. Sec. 2. Officers to constitute advisory council, grant charters, &c.

Art. 6. Sec. 3. Prescribes duties of officers.

Section 8. Duties of special deputies.

Section 9. Duties of district deputies.

Art. 8. Sec. 1. No member of the organization allowed to electioneer in the gift of the people.

Sec. 2. Penalty—Ineligibility to any office for six months, for first offence; then expulsion, for second offence; and then no more.

Sec. 3. Nothing in the above section to be construed as to prevent any person from electioneering outside of the Councils and provided it be done properly.

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